TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1883.

Amusements To-day. antitute - Exhibition. Chickering Ball-Beetsl. 8 P. M. Itan Theat e Educated Horses. CF. H. Duly's Theatre Dulers and School. Sids P. M. Brand Opera House-Zark. S.P. M. Madison Square Theatre-The Sajah. Sids P. M. Madison Square Garden - Horse Show, Madison Square Garden - Horse Show, Muttount Academy of Design - Autum Echilise Portional Academy of Benign - Autum Nibto's Carden - Excelsion - 5 P. M. New Park Theatre - Minimia. - 5 P. M. People's Theatre-lainthe. s.P. M r Theatre—Francisco de Rimied. S.P. M. adard Theatre—Les Colobes de Corneville. Scià P. M Theratro Comique—Mulligan Guard Picalo. Sand S.P. M Thulla Theatro—Betislatadent. S.P. M. Tony Pastor's 1 hoster Variety, 2 and 5 P. M. Union Square I hoster - Chicks to the Heath, Window Theatre - From Rine, 5 P. M. Wallack's I heatre - Soils 5 P. M. Dd Av. Theatre-resul len. IP. M. 14th St. Theatre Policy, 12, M

Subscription by Mail-Post Pate. DAILY, Per Mouth..... DAILY, Per Year ... BUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... EEK'AY, Per Year ..... THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

### The Fate of Violent Legislation.

934 Mt. Theater - Etchellen. sr. M.

All the violent measures of the Republican party, which were devised in the heat of political passion and for purposes of political advantage, have now come to grief. They have failed and reacted against their authors because none of them rested on the basis of broad and enlightened statesmanship. See tional prejudice, personal batreds, and a bigoted, narrow policy prompted most of the legislation which disfigured the statute books during the years when extreme methods dominated in the public councils.

When suffrage was conferred on the negro fresh from the bonds of slavery, without condition and without preparation of any kind, against the protest of some of the ables Republican leaders, the intention was to humiliate the South by negro representation in Congress. That an endment to the Constitution was adopted five years after the close of the rebellion, when it might be supposed the passions of the civil war had cooled. Intoxicated by success after the election of Ger GRANT in 1868, the party managers could not see beyond their limited horizon, nor would they listen to the voice of moderation. Opposition to the arbitrary decrees of the caucus was denounced as disloyalty to the Government.

And now, after thirteen years' experience, what is the practical result of this policy? The South, against which it was aimed, has an increased representation in the House of Representatives, and in the electoral colleges correspondingly, by the addition of the negro vote. It is politically stronger, section ally considered, than at any former time in the history of the country, and it was made stronger by the Republican party. The conditions of 1870 and of 1883 are reversed. The Republican leaders would now gladly revoke negro suffrage if they could; while the Democrats wish to preserve it.

The reconstruction laws were animated by the spirit that originated the suffrage amendment. Their main purpose was to make the uneducated race rule in the South by putting the late slaves over their former masters. To this end, military power was used to supersede civil authority in time of peace.

A carnival of villainy followed in the wake of these laws. Honest and influential Republicans at the North became indigment at the outrages in the South, perpetrated by the authority of their party and with the full support of GRANT'S Administration. A reaction ensued. Atrocious force bills and other schemes were defeated in Congress. Robbery and oppression became unpor The enormities committed in the Legislatures of South Carolina, Mississippl, Louisiana, and other Southern States turned the currents of public opinion, and finally led to the emancipation of the South from a vulgar and a vicious despotism.

The last of this partisan legislation, commonly known as the Civil Rights act, has been pronounced unconstitutional by a Supreme Court, of which eight of the nine Justices are Republicans. The single dissenting opinion was delivered by the only Southern man on the bench.

The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits States from making or enforcing any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States Congress has no more power to make laws regulating social conditions in the States than it has to make police regulations there. When the Civil Rights bill, as originally proposed by Mr. SUMNER, and in the present form, as reported by Gen. Burlen from the Judiciary Committee of the House, was before the Senate, the foremost Republican lawyers of that body opposed it, on the very grounds now taken by the Supreme Court.

The authors of the Civil Rights act knew It was impotent and worthless from the start Instead of being a benefit to the negro, it has proved to be an aggravating injury, by stimulating race prejudices and by exciting discontent. It was a part of the general plan of the Republicans to capture and keep the negro vote by a pretended friendship, which

was in the main hollow and heartless. For thirteen years the negro has been political slave of the Republican party. As be improves by education and by contact with independent opinion, he begins to see the falsity of the professions made in his behalf and the selfishness of a policy which has really retarded his advancement to a higher plane. Hereafter the colored vote will be ant to divide in polities. Then the negro will get a new start in the battle of life.

# The Prison Contract System.

The question whether the contract system of labor shall be abolished in our State prisons is to be voted upon by the people at the coming election. They will not, it Is true, be able to settle the question directly by their votes, being called on only to express their opinion as to what ought to be done; but the Legislature will naturally be governed by the wishes of the majority.

The advocates of the contract system are many and very respectable. We find a large share of the most important journals of the State on that side. Under the contract system, they say, the convicts are made to work for their own support, thus saving the people a large annual expense; and, besides, their moral and physical well-being requires that they should be occupied with useful labor.

Working men, however, contend that the contract system in the prisons does them great injustice. Convict labor is bought by the contractors for it at a price below that at which the labor of houest men can be on tained, and the result is unfair and injurious competition. The workingmen's socie-

ties, therefore, are urgent for the abolition of

The most important contribution to the discussion we have yet seen comes from a opponent of the contract system, and from a man who cannot reasonably be accused either of a lack of practical knowledge of the

subject or of a demagogical purpose. In a recent letter to the Evening Post Mr. Z. A. BROCKWAY, the Superintendent of the State Reformatory at Elmira, and a man of much experience in prison management, expresses the hope that "every friend of rational progress will vote against the continuance of the present contract system in our prisons." "My opposition to it," adds Mr. BROCKWAY, "Is not based upon any specific abuse which may exist under it, but upon the fact that its spirit and practice are opposed to the real and high purposes for which the State maintains the penitentiaries, namely, protection from crime through the reformation of offenders, and because another and a better system is now found, one pro motive of that purpose."

The better system he advocates is the "piece-price plan;" that is, "the State, retaining full control of the prisoners, sells the product, the labor product, at a given price per piece or process, instead of selling the labor by the day." This price, and the quality of the product turned out, he would have fixed by arbitrators representing all the interests affected by prison labor, with the concurrence of the State and the contractor. His plan is to equalize as closely as possible the valuation of prison and free labor. He would also give the prisoner, under proper regulations, any portion of his wages remaining after paying for his keep, thus stimulating him to industry and self-respect.

### Reduce the Army of Officeholders.

The large surplus in the Treasury is a concant and a dangerous temptation to extravagance. How to reduce it, with due re gard to the many and the great interests oncerned, is a problem for statesmen.

We are living under a system of war taxes continued during eighteen years of profound peace. This taxation bears hardest on labor and lightest on wealth, which is best able to carry the burden. The best plea for it. that the surplus is partially applied to the eduction of the public debt, is of very doubtful expediency when the results of such a

soliev are manifest. Reckless and enormous appropriations have been voted without inquiry, for no botter reason than that this surplus invites them. The pension grants alone exceeded by nearly forty millions the needs of the service during the past year. The supplies fo the army, the pavy, and the civil service were excessive in a corresponding ratio.

Fifteen hundred and more offices were cre ated during the last Congress under different pretexts, but really to augment patronage for political purposes. The demands of party were regarded as superior to those of public duty. And now, after a short expe rience, the Commissioner of Pensions, who got the lion's share of this big sum, is com pelled to admit that he has no employmen for a fourth of them!

Public opinion has long and loudly called or a reduction of the revenues to a point consistent with fulfilment of the national obligations and an economical adminis ration of the Government. The pressure from outside forced the Republicans to some legislation on this subject. But for the elections this fall, and the approaching Presdential contest, this demand would have passed unheeded.

The reduction of the internal revenue wa made almost entirely in favor of the banks and of patent medicines, with the repeal of he match tax of three millions a year dis tributed among fifty-five millions of people. The internal revenue costs over five mil

ions a year to collect, and employs more than four thousand officeholders, who are mainly active and offensive politicians. This army of partisans was maintained at its full footing, while the farce of a pretended economy was performed in the House of Representatives and in the Senate by the Republican majority.

disband this army promptly. The whole internal revenue system is a wrong that ought not to be endured longer. But if the tax is to be maintained on spirits, beer, and to bacco, then let stamps be substituted for officeholders, and wipe out of existence this noxious political bureau.

# Gen. Crook and the Chiricahuas.

Some of the people of Arizona are angry with Gen. CROOK for his policy toward the captured Chiricahuas. The Governor of the Territory has given a partial expression to this feeling, in a communication recently received at the Department of the Interior. Peaceable Indians are, in some cases, he says, reported to be almost starving, while the murderous Apaches are welcomed at San Carlos and allowed to live in comfort there At least, those who have not yet surrendered, he argues, should be declared hostiles, " and treated as such by the army and citizens." If the present plan of governing the reservation does not succeed, then the Indians should be removed "to some other part of the United States," and the reservation lands opened to white settlers.

The real basis of the local dissattsfaction with Gen. CROOK is the honorable and humane course which this officer has pursued. When Secretary TELLER's department, which is specially charged with the protection of the red men, urged the imprisonment of Indian women, and the trial and execution of warriors as criminals. Gen. Chook protested against this policy as perilous and treacherous. He went further. Not only did be save the Government from the disgrace of killing in cold blood those who had surrendered on the faith of being reated as prisoners of war, but he strongly denounced, in the official report of his Sierra Madre campaign, that sentiment, whether entertained by citizens or soldiers, which regards Indians as having no claim to justice

or mercy. Nor was this the first time that this officer had confronted public opinion in Arizona. When Gen. CROOK took command of the department, a little more than a year ago, he immediately made a thorough tour of examination among the Indians of the eastern and southern part of the Territory, and then issued, on the 5th of October, one of the most remarkable orders that ever came from a military officer, on the subject of the relations of the red men and the white. Premising that he had found, with regret, among the Indians "a general feeling of distrust and want of confidence in the whites. especially the soldiery," he reminded all ffleers and soldiers that "one of the fundamental principles of the military character is justice to all-Indians as well as white

men," and then proceeded as follows: " In all their dealings with the Indians, officers must be careful not only to observe the strictest fidelity, but to make no promises not in their power to carry out; all grievances arising within their jurisdiction should be redressed, so that an accumulation of them may no cause an outbreak. Grievances, however petty, if per mitted to accumulate, will be like embers that smoulde

and eventually break into flame.

"When officers are applied to for the employment of force against Indians they should thoroughly saturfy

themselves of the necessity for the application, and of the legality of compliance therewith, in order that they may not, through the inexperience of others, or through their own hastiness, allow the troops under them to be-come the instruments of oppression.

"There must be no division of responsibility in this

matter; each officer will be held to a strict accountability that his actions have been fully authorized by law and justice, and that Indians evincing a desire to cuter upon a career of peace shall have no cause for complain

through heaty or injudicious acts of the military." To appreciate this order fully it must b remembered that Gen. CROOK went to Arizona with the reputation of being one of the greatest of Indian fighters. As such be was hailed by the people, who could find no bounds for their joy over his appointment to command. He might have made himself the idol of the Southwest by refraining from interference with local prejudices. He has preferred to sacrifice his once enormous popularity in that region for the sake of doing justice.

But even should Gen. CBOOK prove here after to be on the wrong track, there is not the slightest evidence thus far to show that he has committed any mistake in his management of the Chiricahuas. We believe that an accurate compliation of statistics would disclose that both in the number of lives lost and the amount of property de stroyed, Arizona and New Mexico combined have suffered far less since CBOOK took command in that region than during any equal period for years preceding. There is certainly contrast between the comparatively slight ravages of the raid last spring and those committed by Victorio, Nana, and others in previous seasons. Whatever may be the acts hereafter, thus far there are no signs that Chook's policy is a failure.

# They Will Know Week After Next.

Several Republicans in Brooklyn have ately been asking with interest, "Who is OSEPH C. HENDRIX?

It seems reasonably probable that they will find out before the close of election day. The better they know him, the better they will like him.

The disposition of the Ropublicans to accept the result of the Ohio election as a bless ing in very deep disguise is commendable, amusing as it is. The best thing for a man to do whon he has been soundly drubbed is to ac knowledge the soundness of the thumping he has had, console his bruises with arnica, and live to fight again. But it is pretty hard for him to admit that the beating did him any good. The Republicans are inclined to admit the soundness of the beating, but they pretend they don't know who gave it to them. They iope the result will be that they will take th pains to put themselves in better condition We hope they will not be so dazed as to be unable to know who knocks them out

An unfortunate criminal has just emerged rom jail in Pennsylvania. Mr. DAVID MOUATT Republican and wearer of a 356 medal, was convicted of bribery at elections soon after the Chicago Convention and sent to prison, where e complet d his term on midnight of Saturday last. But what is he to do now? His party have very little time left in which they can afford to pay well for his services. They won't give much for him after the election of 1884 Besides, his reputation has been damaged, by being found out. We neivise him to reform sin cerely, and live by honest means hereafter.

Mayor Low is an excellent young man but the Brooklyn Republicans make a mistake in imagining that the entire world revolves about him. They are doing all they can to persuade themselves that he is Brooklyn, and that capacity and common sense cannot be found save in him. This is very complimentary him, but it isn't excessively complimentar to the inhabitants of Brooklyn. So far has the ult of the young Mayor gone, that some of our steemed contemporaries, partaking in the brooklyn delusion, seem to suppose that his term of two years has actually made a middle ged man of him, and they turn up their eyes at the youth of Mr. HENDERS, the fact being than he is of about the same age as his com petitor. We may add that Mr. HENDRIX is fully Mayor Low's equal in all the other qualities ssary to make a successful administration But this is only one of many surprises that are in store for the nice young amateurs who have been dabbling in Brooklyn politics for the last two years, and contemplating Mayor Low with affectionate reverence as an idol set up by their things that there are still a number of Demoerats in Brooklyn. There is going to be a very ively time across the East River vet.

If Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT WAS IT Wall street watching that corner in stocks yes terday, he must have been highly interested in the sudden transformation of those bears, who look like sneak thieves," according to his pinion of the other day, into beautiful bulls,

with shining countenances. Gov. BUTLER speaks of himself as "an old man that is passing away," but he is not an old man, and if he is passing away, he seems likely to outlive the Republican party in Massachusetts. The fact is that he is a good deal livelier and can give harder knocks to day than he could twenty years ago. He has had to fight his own battles, both in his presen party and in the one by which he was former! so much admired, and the amount of exercis he has had keeps him hearty and still belli cose. With all his peculiarities he is an inter esting figure, and he is making things ver interesting for Massachusetts Pedsnappery and Pecksnifflam. They pray that the scourge ma speedily pass away, but it won't.

Nuggets of truth are not generally found in Republican campaign literature, but the State Committee, in an address sent out yes terday, has been "way down deep in the well, as Lo SESSIONS would say, for facts. The ad

dreas says: "There is no excuse for Republican apathy except the desire of Republican defeat, and Republican defea can be desired only by those who are personated that the Democratic party is a more patriotic, a wiser, and as Bonester party than the Republican."

It is rare indeed that party managers are candid enough to thus explain before election day why a majority of the voters have decided ngainst them

The admirers of Alaska, are ovidently not o have everything in the recent reports from that region their own way. We have just been told by exploring officers of the army, the navy, and the revenue marine corps how hot it is in the Territory, and what now and unexpected flowers grow there. Some gold miners who have just returned look on the matter differently. They were not struck so much by the rankness of the vegetation as by the fact that, having found, on the 8th of October, 1882, the claim they were after, four days later they skated all around it, the water in the region being apparently frozen solid. But ice in the middle of October is often known hundreds of miles south of Alaska, and so the evidence still holds good that the summer weeks are

genial and balmy. The smuggling of Chinamen from British Columbia into Washington Territory has been going on for months; but now a much greater influx is threatened by the expiration of the contracts under which several thousand of them have been employed on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. As the smuggling is thought to be usually done in small boats along the shore, it is urged that the revenue cutters should watch the border. Still, there is no great impediment to Chinamen crossing the boundary in the interior, if anybody has an inforcing the law is rather difficult when its evasion becomes of pecuniary benefit to contractors; and the combined shrewdness and docility of the Mongolians doubtless make its evasion the easier. DESPONDENCY IN WASHINGTON.

The Republican Party Just Before It Ha

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—No political even has happened for many years which has made so profound an impression on the officeholders in Washington as the recent election in Ohio and yet many of them had passed through the harsh experiences of 1874 and 1882, when Republican majorities were cast out of the House of Representatives by an indignant and outraged people.

The officeholders are party barometers. Since the advent of Grantism, they have been taught to regard politics as a business, superior to public duty. All the States have "Republican Associations" at the capital, organized for political work. They send voters home at ever important election, and furnish speakers to represent the wishes of the President and o the Cabinet individually.

Each association keeps a minute record of

the votes in every precinct of its own State at all the elections, national, State, county, or municipal. Changes are carefully noted, with the causes that may have brought them about This machinery is maintained at public expense for the benefit of the Administration.

When Ohio elected a Democratic Secretary of State and a majority of the Congressional dele-gation last year, the officeholders were greatly shocked. But they became reconciled to that lefast, and explained it by the smallness of the aggregate vote and the default of 77,00 Republicans, who stayed at home to punish the uccessor of Garfield.

They looked forward with confidence to the ontest this year, in the full belief that the State would resume its place in the Republican line. But with the largest vote ever cast at a local election, and with the issues made for effect by their leaders, the Republicans are

defeated by a crushing majority.

The Democrats have thus carried Ohio in two uccessive elections immediately preceding the Presidential contests, for the first time since the organization of the Republican party. All the ttempts to explain away the causes of this great reaction, and all the promises of the rejected loaders for better work in 1884, have failed to console the officeholders. They take no comfort in future expectations. They have lost faith in the ability of the party to rally successfully in the face of such reverses.

It is an open secret that the President and his advisers were as much stunned by the result in Ohio as their subordinates in the departments, who are beginning to prepare for the exodus in 1885, which they believe to be inevitable. These high officials, who have passed the summer in wandering about the country and in appropriating public property to their personal use and pleasure, do not understand why neglect of duty should be rebuked. The party organs had assured them the Administration was immensely popular, and that the President would be nominated by the Republican Convention without fail.

If this delusion has not entirely passed away, there will be little left of it after the November elections, a fortnight hence. When these returns shall be sifted, Republican candidates for the Presidency, who have been posing with much complacency, and who have accepted the sweet incense of adulation as testimony of peronal merit and of political strength, when it was only the fulsome flattery of selfish partisans seeking office or jobs, will discover they are not wanted in the public service.

### Highly Interesting Matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Advices from the Mahone camp in Virginia represent that the leader and his lieutenants are working harder than ever since the Ohio election, and with undiminished faith in success. For the moment there was a doubt about the effect of the de-cision on the Civil Ruchtsiaw upon Mahone's negro follow-ers, but it is represented that, if anything, it is favorable for his side, and that the decision has given the leaders something to talk about and opportunity to bid them look to him as their Moses. That there is danger of a

look to him as their Mosce. That there is danger of a break in the negro vote is denied.

On the other hand, reports from the Democratic camp tell another tale—that the Ohio election has been followed by dissensions and loss of confidence among the negroes, which the court's decision has not arrested.

Both faides are doing their best, and apparently with about equal confidence. The fight has one peculiar feat ure. Although it is eminently a speaking campaign, neither side will put outside speakers on the stump, but uploy only home talent, of which there appears to be to lack. Outside aid, except financial, is declined by both sides, the Virginians being of the opinion that they can best fight their own battles in their own way.

Ohio Republicans wounded in the late Ohio conflict are besteging Arthur for offices. Ben Butterworth has got one, and now Tom Young wants to know what is to become of him. Butterworth has for some time been clamoring, in view of which fact his apparent heaits tion about accepting the offer of Commissioner of Patents is extremely funny, as though an Ohio man ever declined anything. Young, it is said, would not decline a clerkship if he could pass the examination. A regiment of patriots of his class, clamorous for something

are reported to be willing to take what they can get.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, if he survives it, will oubtless retain a lively recollection of his visit to this town. It is probable, according to the proper order in such cases, that he should not have a moment's rest, but like a football be kept on the go. The Supreme Court being in session, he fell into the hands of the Justices and our convivial Attorney General instead of the District Bar, which association had made every preparation for the distinguished visitor. Lucky was the escape of the Lord Charl Justice. It is fearful to contemplate what might have happened had Corkhill and his set once had him in their power. Come to think, Corkhill would have been an outsider, as he was severely blackballed when as came before the assocition for membership. He would have figured as an ornamental member, doubtless. As it is, the distin-guished Englishman stuck a new feather in Arthur's map, after spending a half bour informally at the White House, by calling him the typical American gentleman This is as good for him as a State with a doze

# The Democratic Candidate for Secretary of

From the Delavare Gazette. The record of Judge Baynard upon cortain uestions having been referred to, we suggest the follow ing among other things that ought to commend him to

the people of the whole State.

He has always been a strict conomist in public affairs.
In each of the Legislatures of 1876 and 1877 be introduced an amendment to the Constitution reducing the salary of members of the orgislature from \$1,500 to \$1,000, and strongly urged impassage.
In 1877 he secured the passage of an act reducing the salary of County Judge and Strrogate of his own county

of Delaware from \$3,000 to \$,000. In the then ensuing election he was elected County udge by over 1,300 majority although the county usu ally gives 700 or 800 Republican majority.

Judge Maynard during by entire official career a number of Assembly and Judge has never accepted :

ee pass. His acts have always been in the line of the best in-

What they Think of Holman in Kansas.

# From the Leavenworth Standard.

THE SUN is pushing with its usual vigor and enap the claims of William S. Holman of Indians for the Presidency. We do not believe that he has any chance of a nomination, but I be should be chosen by his party, and that choice ratified by the people, he would nake an honest, competent, and grand Executive. The Republican Party Must Go.

#### From the New YorkTimes, two cents. The corruption that fistened upon the Navy

stood that he died intestate, and his large estate was satisfactorily settled. Much surprise and comment has been occasioned by a published notice directing persons interested to show cause why the last will not testa-our for her. Tark should not be probated at a probate source of her. I have been the probated at a probate partner of Mr. Park in San Francisco. The will is am-posed to have been oughet wenty-the vests and and to have been revoked subsequently. It is helieved that the estate will not be unsettled by the newly found instru-ment. nt during the Robesu period seems to be PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—In recognition of the valuable services in behalf of the Importal University and National Library in Strasburg, which was destroyed Not a Prohibiton Year. From the Kirnin Independent.

Congressmen Haskell, Morrill, Perkins, and Peters, and senster Plants were invited to attend the Temperance Union at Topick aon the 18th ult. This not being the problibition year, allof these gentlemen wrote that they "regretted that prevous energements would prevent their attendance." Ibw fashions do change.

### -It Can't locape.

From the Ionia Standard. The Republican party at the present time is the a man who went through a considery whisting when he was underly slopped and told by one of the leparted spirits: "You may wristle; but you have got to

## R. B. Hayes's Vist to New York. From the Chicago Neues. The report that Mr. Tilden has been elected a member of the New York Yealt Club accounts for the presence in New York of R 1 Hayes, who is supposed to be auxious to get hold of the certificate of election.

John Sherman's Sole Regret. Only one incident of the Ohlo campaign is executed by John sherans. he contribution of \$100 to the Resultions fund. NEWS FROM BOME.

MISREPRESENTING GEN, BUILER.

The Besperate Efforts of the Republicans Carry the Next Election.

Bosron, Oct. 22 .- The ingenuity of the Re-

publican press in devising misrepresentation of issues, of facts, and of men, during the pres-

show the desperation of their canvass. The

disregard of facts is phenomenal. Two or thre

instances will show their character and variety

The Journal printed under head lines of un-

usual display the statement that a most terrible

fraud had been committed in registration, in

that fifty-eight persons were assessed as voters in one boarding house which did not and could

not accommodate more than twelve persons

Yet the house named has over one hundred

rooms-eighty of them being furnished-and

at the time of assessing the polls last spring

there were between eighty and ninety boarders

The facts might have been easily obtained by a

reporter. The contradiction and explanation

sent in the form of a letter by the Board of As-

sessors, was printed inconspicuously under a diminutive head line. The Chairman of the

Board and other members are Republicans

who were entitled to citizenship under United

States law, neglected to be naturalized when

the Superior Court of Massachusetts was sitting

in Bristol county, and therefore they were

brought to Boston last week to receive their

sitizenship through the United States courts

the family toward his support.

Iteristration notwithstanding the hindrances attempted by Republicans, will be larger than ever before. Some have been frightened by the appearance of Republican spotters, or 'detectives.' whose practice has been to call at houses in the absence of votors and ply the women with mysterious questions about their husbands or sons, and fill them with admonitions that they must be very careful in their manner of registration, because the laws are so strict and the punishment so severe. Every effort possible, however, has been made to protect them, and the device has boon successful in but few instances.

A TANNER'S TALE

What Scantor Binir's Commistee Learned

From the Boston Dally Globe.

Yesterday the following question was put

Witness-The men complain some about this huma

Senator Blair—What do you mean?
Witness—Why, this tanning of human hides.
Senator Blas—You do not mean to say that this has

Witnest-Yes; I saw hides myself, as much as five o

six years ago, heard of them eleven years ago, and know men who heard of them eighteen years ago; the busi

ess has been increasing ever since until lately; three

Sonator Biair - What have you seen?
Witness-I have seen saveral whole hides of women that had been tanned. They were perfect, and looked as

Witness—I have seen them at Mulier's tannery in Cambridge—the last one about a year ago.

Senator Blair—Do you know any one cise who saw

Witness-Yes; Dan McDermott of Somerville saw one

also a man named Worster of Somerville. McDormott cut a small place off, and carried it in his pocket for two

Senator Blair -- Is this business done anywhere else!

Newly Found Will of Trenor W. Park.

TROY, Oct. 22.-The family and near friends

the late Hon. Trenor W. Park of Bennington under

stood that he died intestate, and his large estate wa

Col. Muckle Becornted.

during the France-German war rendered gratultously for a series of years by Coi. B. Richard Muckle of the Philastelphia Ledger, who collected and forwarded fra-of expense, all the contributions in books made in the United Sintes and Canalas in sid of its restoration, the Emperor William of Germany on Sept. 12, conferred upon Coi. Muckle the order of the Red Eagle, accompa-nied with the decoration and ribbon.

The Rev. John W. White's Heresy.

Synod to day the Committee on the Records of the Huntingdon Presbytery reported that the Presbytery

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.-In the Presbyterian

witness by Senator Blair:
"Is there anything else you would like to say !"

Senator Blair-Do you know of it personally !

been done to any great extent?
Witness-Yes, sir, I do.

or four months ago it was stopped.

Senator Blair-Where did you see these!

Witness-Yes, it is done in Woburn.

natural as life.

these things !

Years.

and all are citizens of undoubted integrity.

Some two hundred residents of Fail

or Lentl's Diegrace-The Troubl with Monaignor Balan-How the Jesuit are Protected by Riemarck.

Rome, Oct. 6 .- Two events in Rome provhe impartiality and straightforwardness of Leo XIII. One is the sentence passed by the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars on the Vicegerent of Rome, Monsignor Lenti, and the ther the dismissal of Mousignor Balan, the Under Archivist of the Holy See.

The Vicegerent is a prelate decorated with the Episcopal dignity. He is Coadjutor or Vicar of the Cardinal Vicar of the Pope. He i the ordinary Judge of Rome and its district, and makes with the Cardinal Vicar one idential civil and criminal court. He confers holy orders consecrates churches, gives permits t print books, and officiates in St. John of Lateran (the cathedral of the Pope and the first church in the world) as a true representative of the Pens when the Cardinal Vicar is absent He has charge of the relies of the saints, the same as the Cardinal Vicar. He is also Consul tor of the Holy Inquisition.

The actual Vicogoront, Monsignor Giulio Lenti, was only a parish priest of Rome, and afterward Bishop of Sutri Nepl and of Capra nica. He had in his diocese of Sutri ful control of the benevolent institutions called here in Rome Opere Pie. He got control of

nica. He had in his diocess of Sutri full control of the benevolent institutions called hore in Rome Oper Pie. He got control of 25,000 francs belonging to two of these institutions. For a few years he paid the interest of the money. Then the payments stopped. The trustees brought a suit against him several years ago. This suit was afterward brought before a committee of four Cardinals created by Leo XIII. who were empowered to receive the testimony and pass sentence. Cardinals Ferrieri, Sharretti, Angelo Jacobini, and Seralini were the court.

This court found that Monsignor Lenti had no right to do what he had done and that the sum of 25,000 france should be paid back to the Opera Pie; that if he had spent such money to improve the Opera Pie Capotondi he ought to collect that sum from its funds.

Monsignor Lenti pretended that Pius IX. had approved his accounts, but the Cardinals insisted that such approbation was only made with the customary reservations. Unhappily for Monsignor Lenti, even the accounts presented by him betrayed domestic jobbery. They showed that all the money spent by him in works went into the hands of his brothers, who are architects, ongineers, and contractors. These brothers are well known in Rome for their proclivity to grash as much as they can in the ecclesiastical field. They even sold by auction all the furniture of the Bishops' palaces in Sutri, Napi, and Capranica, when their brother left that See. The furniture belonged to the place, and not to the person.

A very wicked paper of Rome, La Rassegna, exposed all the 10b, and was prosecuted for fibel by Monsignor Lenti. This will give rise to a very curious case, Lenti's challenge to the editor to prove this statement gives the Cardinals, and to ask for the report of their trail in the Congregation of Bishops now in their archives. This will make a great noise. The second event that attracts attention is the discoper of wear of the Pope.

Mgr. Balan is a priest of the docesse of Mantua. He has been working on several newspapers of

They were accompanied by Alderman Hurley, a respected gentleman of some wealth, who personally knew. The Republican press set up the cry of raud, commenting upon the circumstance that the men were brought away from their own city, and charged that the purpose wealth of the cry of raud, commenting upon the circumstance that the men were brought away from their own city, and charged that the purpose when a summer chan one case, although the sense has been decided to accept Mr. Hurley as a witness in more than one case, although the romedy against perjury is ample, and although piece of evidence that there was fraud. Now the party press gloat over the failure of these men to obtain the privileges and responsibilities of citizens, and justify their glee on the pretenes that fraud has been prevented.

There has always been a feeding among some of the voters in country towns that Boston was a terrible piace, and the Republicans, instead of doing ail in their power to engendor a respect and admiration for their city, have found It convenient, for party reasons, to foster that spect and admiration for their city, have found It convenient, for party reasons, to foster that any political principle. His only independent of the property of the convenient, for party reasons, to foster that in politics was for what he could make out of it. He had been most often hired by Republicans in political principle. His only independent of the property of the property of the property of the property of the convenient of the property of the property of the convenient of the property of the ward, by open distances that a Democratic ward officer in Ward 8 was now in the House of Correction, when one of the officers of the ward, by open letter, deled the slanderers to prove their statement, and asked them to contradict it. If false, the was appeared to the state the property of the constitution for the purpose of holding of the Constitution for the purpose of holding of the Constitution for the purpose of holding of the constitution for t

n the seminary.
The Jesuits are holding their general conisto-

He will be sent to Patiua as Professor of History in the seminary.

The Jesuits are holding their general conistoria, or meeting in Rome. Having no place of their own, they have gone to the German College, and occupy the rooms of the students who are in the country. This important council is held in secret. If the local papers found it out there would be a terrible outery. Nearly eighty delegates participate in the Conference. They come from all over the world. The United States and Canada are well represented. Provincials from all parts of Europe, Asia, and South America are to be found here. The old General has left Fiesole, his headquarters, and has come over here with all his staff.

The ordinary staff of the Father-General is composed of an assistant for Germany, one for France, one for Spain, one for America and English-speaking countries and one for Italy. These gentlemen are elected at the same time that the Congregation elects the General.

All of them live in a neat and lovely convent called San Girolamo, at Fiesole. This convent had been bought by a patrician family from Florence, the Ricasoli. One of the Ricasolis, a cousin of Bottino Ricasoli, a great nollitician, became a Jesuit, and bequeathed the convent now, the General and his staff settled ther: They are a source of great profit to the small city of Fiesole, as their house is a sort of pilgrimage for all the fathers and friends of the order who go to Italy. Telegraph boys run up hill hourly from Florence to San Girolamo with despatches for the biack Pope, who has no less calls over the wires than the white one.

This general meeting of the fathers is to provide for the best and safest moral and political existence of the company. One of the good determinations lately taken has been the election of a Vient or alter eao of Father Beckx, with the right of future successorship.

The newly-elected man is Father Anderledy. He is a man of flity-seven or sixty, of good health, thin and wiry, with black eyes and black hair, and wonderfully active. He

he was elected Provincial and afterward assistant of the General.
Father Anderledy will act as General with Father Bocks, or atleast do the hardest part of the work for the General is getting very old and feeble.

This is the only time of the year in which so many Jesuits could gather undisturbed in the empty German college, where, under the protection of the Emperor's flag, they are not obliged to give notice of their presence in Rome to the municipal authorities.

# THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.

Rescued from Dilapidation and Marked by a Handsome Monument

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, who was charged with the execution of the resolution of Congress providing for the erection of a suit able monument over the grave of Thomas Jeffer Monticello, amounces the completion of the work. The grounds were surrounded by a wooden fence, and the old monument to Mr. Jefferson was much worn by the weather and disfigured by relic hunters. The work just completed consisted in the grading, seeding, and sodding of the surface, the erection of a new monument over the grave of Mr. Jefferson, and the building of a strong and handsome fence about the burying ground. The monument consists first of two foundation courses—the lower 12 feet square and the next 8 feet square and each 8 tackes in height—which caver the grave of Mr. Jefferson and four of his kindred who are buried at his head and feet and on either side. These foundation stones are surmounted in a dic. 4 feet square at the base side it? I hackes in height, and this by a granite intelligible of the first of the last of the same and 12 feet 11 inches higher 12 inches square at the base and 12 feet. The theory of the strong the monument above the ground is 16 feet and height of the monument above the ground is 16 feet of the first of the monument above the ground is 16 feet of the first of the monument above the ground is 16 feet of the first of the monument above the ground is 16 feet of the first of the monument above the ground is 16 feet of the first of the first of the monument above the ground is 16 feet of the first of the monument above with his directions, placed on the obeliak is as follows. When we have of Tourse 16 feet the first of the monument above the ground of the monument above the ground is 16 feet of the monument above the ground of the ground nat completed consisted in the grading, seeding, and

cordance with his directions, placed on the obetiax is a follows:

Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virainia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virainia.

Usen the die is inscribed: "Born April 2.1743, O. S. Died July 4, 1824."
On the upper surfaces of the four sides of the lower. Died July 4, 1923."

On the upper surfaces of the four sides of the lower foundation step are inscriptions marking the four graves are roundation step are inscriptions marking the four graves of July and July a

#### Canada's New Governor-General. QUEBEC, Oct. 22.-The Marquis of Lansowne and party will probably land at about 1915 to

marrow. The new Governor-General will be sworn in at 10 o'clock, and the party will leave at noon for Otta

wa by a special train.

A French paper to night says that it is reported that some both-headed Irishmen will make a demonstration hostile to the Marquis. It gives no credence, however, to the rimor. This is the sale reference made thus far in the city press to any anticipations of traditional far inglishmen, upon being interviewed, ridiculed any required from the city for the other hand there is a rumor that an indiraction meeting will be held up the Cove to night against the new dovernor by Irish residents.

# The Color Line in Canadian Schools.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—A colored man named Dunu, in Windsor, applied to have his daughter ad-mitted to the Central School there, but the trustees remitted to the Central School there, but the trustees re-fused his application. The girl was at that time attend-ing a public school specially intended for colored chain dren. Duan appeared to the courts to combet the trus-tees to short his child to the Central School. The following of Chancery learn the case on appeal, decided that that Bour's application was not in proper form, and gave indement for the defendants. The case creates a good deal of feeling in Windsor, where there are many colored people, refuges slaves and their descendants.

# Inventors in Convention.

Fifty inventors, manufacturers, and other persons met yesterday in Lyric Hall in response to a call for a national convention to form an inventors' Protective Association. Seven States and Territories Protective Association. Seven States and Territories were represented. J. A. Price of New Acres was closed that the Committee of the Committee

-The Paris artisans are reported to be making life as much a burden as they can to Germans b the employ of Paris firms.

-The crowd at Aberdeen, in their eagerness to see the Princess Beautice, knocked down the tree which she had just planted.

-A single contractor is erecting 800 firstclass dwellings in the Twenty-eighth ward of Philadel phia for William M. Singerly.

-Earl Granville has recently taken to tricycle riding, and is not infrequently seen taking a "spin" from Walmer Castle into Deal. -The fumes of several hundred gallons of

ammonia, liberated by the explosion of an ice madin a Cincinnati brewery, killed 33 horses next door. -The attempt to introduce barmaids into Italy meets with difficulty from the fact that Italans do not seem shie to comprehend that women so em

ployed can yet be respectable.

—M. Jules Ciarctie, according to the Paris emps, says that it is Mme. Bernhardt's intention not only o write her memoirs, but to play in a thrilling drama the chief incidents of her own career. -Since the death of the Comte de Cham-

bord eleven French Legitimist newspapers have coased to appear, presumably on account of the stoppage of the subventions of money which enabled them to live. ... The Princess of Wales and her sisters vere photographed during their recent visit home, standing beneath a tree in their old playground, the gar

den of Castle Bernstoff. This photograph has been ohre-mographed and gone all over the land. -According to the annual report of the Commissioners of Prisons in England and Wales, the copulation of the jails on March 31 last was 16,913, against 18,302 in March, 1882. The decrease has on curred chiefly among the younger criminals.

—An English country paper contains the

his feet, large but well-polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye, a menacing glare saying nothing."

—Gen. Sherman has received houses and other presents worth \$50,000 since he became General of the Army, exclusive of the \$40,000 worth of diamonds given by the Khedive to Mrs. Fitch, and since divided

among the General's daughters. For the past fifteen this salary until his death -Over the door of a small frame building n which a colored family is living in Greenville, Tenn., a spins board on which is the legend, now almost rased by rain and storm, "A. Johnson, Tailor." A little seyond the western border of the town is a marble n

nent that marks the last home of "Andrew Johnson 'resident of the United States," -In Yolo county, Cal., in the wonderfully productive Sacramento valley, where alfalfa fields are made to produce as many as five crops of hay a year, an English syndicate, headed by Sir John Kaye, has pur-coased 20,000 acres of bottom land that has been subject to annual overflow. This land is to be reclaimed, and a large force of teams are building an immense leves

around it. The work will cost \$500 000 -A so-called American duel has just been concluded between two ladies at Grosswardein, in Hun-gary. A married actress, Mmc Gethfald, who has at-tempted suicide in that city, wrote a letter saying that she had entered into an American duel concerning her husband, with a lady in Vienna, and had drawn the fatal lot. Mme Gethfalvi, however, is still alive, though

-The Puget Sound Argus says that a large party recently ascended Mount Adams, in Washington Territory, reaching an elevation of 12,050 feet, where they descended 100 feet into the crater. There was charged a section of the crater. There was a ceaseless drip of water from the roof of the ice-encased cutrance, caused by a warm air current rising from the clumbering fires far below, which issued a loud hissing noise. A stone was dropped, and there was an almost deafening reverberation

-Mr. Charles Mackay, in the Pall Mall Gazette, gives the origin of the now much used designa-tion "Masher." It went over to England from the country, into which it had been introduced by Irish emigrants. The word masher is derived from the Gaelis maiss, pronounced masher, and signifying fine, hand-some, and was originally applied in derision to a dandy. It is now in similar derision appropriately applied to modern, undeveloped men, whose solvents. grants. The word masher is derived from the well and ogle ladies.

-A rather remarkable addition will (the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says) probably be made before long to the already abundant literature which has the late Mr. Carlyle for its cause and centre. A literary acquaintance was in the habit of sending him new books and magazines containing articles which he thought might interest him. Mr. Carlyle invariably returned them with characteristic annotations. It is proposed to publish a selection from

these brief but pointed criticisms.

The result of the long series of Inter-Varsity competition in Eugland for 1883 is announced to be as follows: Oxford has won the best race, the single-handed billiards, Rugby football match, the golf, the bleyeling, the tenuts (both single and double), the lawn tenuts (single and double), the shooting, and the polo. Cambridge has been victorious in the cricket match, the cross country racing, the athletic sports, the double billiards, the Association football match, and the

double billiards, the association rootoni match, and the racquets, both games. The chess match was a tie.

The laborious statisticians of past days calculated that the vocabulary of Milton comprised about 8.000 words, and that about 15,000 were included the language of Shakespeare. An admirer of Carlyle, fresh from the perusal of "Sartor Resartus," has, by making a catalogue of the A and B words which it contains, arrived at the conclusion that not less than 7,500 distinct words are used in that work alone. The only word in the list which could strike an ordinary Englishman as an invention of the author is that of "anywhen," which even now is a household word in the mouths of the heasanty of southern Englishman.

he peasantry of southern England. -Hanlan is said to have accumulated a comfortable fortune by his oars. He lives well, but is no spendthrift, and never drinks a drop of alcahol. He works very hard. "I have travelled thirty miles to-day," he is quoted as saving, "and all with my own wind and nuscle. I went about twenty of it in my boat, and the rest on my legs. Oh, no; that is not exceptional. I do as much as that every day, from early in the spring until late in the fall. You see my races are rather frequeut, and it is necessary that I should keep myself constantly in perfect conditition. I am, therefore in training all the time. My diet is always as carefully regulated as though I was to pull a race next day."

-The number of wealthy members of Congross increases. Col. Lyman of Massachusetts is one of the new members who will entertain elaborately next winter. He inherited great wealth. Washburn of Minnesota has rented Don Cameron's house, and will give lavish receptions. Of the new Senators nearly all are rich. Bowen of Colorado is a mining lord. Sahin of sesota went from Connecticut twenty years ago, is now very rich. Dolph of Oregon is a thrifty cor-Minnesota went from Connecticut twenty years ago, and is now very rich. Dolph of Oregon is a thrifty corporation attorney. Colquitt is one of the hest-to-do men in Georgia, and Gibson of Lonisiana inherited wealth. There are not many poor men left in the Senats. Count out Biair, Frye. Kenna, Jones of Florida, and Riddleber. ger, and the rest are accounted rich.

-David Dudley Field is indignant about the growing disregard of sinokers for the rights of their non-smoking follow beings. He has nothing to say against the use of totacco as such, but confines bimself against the use of tobacco as such, but confines binned to the assertion that abstatiners have rights which every smoker who pretends to be moderately considerate of others ought to respect. In the Continent be asks how the smoker and the non-smoker can reconcile their respective pretensions. Nothing is easier, be thinks. Let the smoker smoke unto binned, but let one who does not smoker smoke unto binned, but let one who does not smoke or take tobacco into his mouth or blow it out. not smoke or take to acco into his mouth or blow it out of his nostrile bu free from the annoyance. The nonof his nostrils be free from the annoyance. The non-smokers have their remedy in their own hands. Let them resist every encroachment on their rights. Let them refuse to frequent places of anonsement or take passage in conveyances where they are not protected against tobacco.

-Some interesting biographical notes on Alexandra Dumas, pere are being published by M. Blaze de Bury in Paris. One story, showing the facult feeling of the great novelist is interesting. He was out shooting one day with a party at Complegue. He had killed twenty-nine head of game. "I shall kill my thirtieth and then return to the château, for I am tired and have had enough of it," said he to his neighbor. Domas bave had enough of it," said he to his neighbor. Damas brought down one more partridge and departed. It was moon. The rest of the party returned at 5 o'closa, and found Damas seated in front of the fire, rubbing his hands. "Aht so you have had a nice snooze, eht" exclaimed his son. "No such linck," was the reply: "those contounded cooks and hens in the farmyard have kept measured in the fire." "Then what on earth have you confounded coeks and hens in the farmyard have sep-ine awake all the time." Then what on earth have you done with yourself all the afternoon shone?" "Why, I have written a piece for the Francais." The piece was outlitted "Romnius," and was a great success.

-Builders are so busy in Washington that it is hard to get the most trifling repairs done. Houses are going up all over the city, and land since Houses are going up all over the city, and isn't since 1880 has quadrupled in value. Blame's house cost \$557.99, herefolding the land; Robsson's cost \$257.90, has beinght his for several years ago; Don Cameron's between \$40.000 and \$557.000, while those of Pendicton, Windom, and Haren averaged about \$150.000. But Robelson asks \$100.000 for his house, and late every where are assuming metropolitan orders. son axis \$100.000 for his house, and lots everywhere are assuming metropolitan prices. A number could formerly hire a nicely formisted house for \$150s a month during the escious now the same accommodations are twice as high, and floors in good neighborhoods which four years ago remed at \$150 ere new a serve at \$150. Them flux here grows each winter. People who cut with a moderate figure on \$10.000 a year in New York and Ratifinger van yone here and his house. Relitione can come here and live bandsomely. The re-sult is that Fermaylyania avenue of an afferior is crowled with bandsome turnents, and houses centure at \$2.500 to \$3.00 a year are in demand. A large number

erred in allowing the Rev John W White to withdraw from the Presbytery without censure after having found into guilty of hereay. The committee claiming that a more pronounced expression of disapprobation should have been made in dispensing with his services. The report was accepted. The Nipsic Distinguishing Herself. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-The United States steamer Nipsic fell in with the Beigtan back Bargerhous on Aug 6, and towed her into Rio de Janeiro. The mate had died at sea and the mater was mable to leave his bed. The tank was in great diager, as there was ho other officer on board, and none of her crew were capa-ble of navigation her into ports.